Officiers Duleau, Portraits des membres du parlement...

B.N. 4°Z Le Senne 2637

Officiers After 1650 & their Courts

This published work lists the various officers serving on the Courts of Parlement in the year 1660. It also shows on what Courts these individuals served. The following simply enumerates these persons & their membership in Parlement.

Conseillers

First Enquetes:

François du Fos, recu 9 avril 1652
de Fourcy,
Claude le Tonnelier, recu 14 juin 1652
de Sallo,
Brusard,
Charles-Henri Dorieux,
Jean-Julien Phelypes de Billy, 14 mai 1654
Jean François le Coeq, 29 mai 1654
Broussel,
Jerome le Pelletier, 7 juin 1656
Benjamin Amproux, 13 juillet 1657
Germain Larcher, ce 17 may 1658
Jean-Bap. Chevalier, 22 août 1658
le Bossu,
Louis Fayet,
Philippe de Coulanges,
Michel Barberie,
Nicolas de Quelin, 12 dec 1659

Second Enquetes

Henri le Grand,
François Feydeau, 21 juillet 1651
François Frezon, 18 août 1651
François Philippeaux,
Bernard Hector de Marle,
Foucault
Jean Pinon, 5 sept 1653
Pierre Gilbert, 8 aout 1654
Rene le Feure, 18 aout 1656
Louis Galichon,
Antoine de Rebeur, 26 mai 1657
André Potier, 31 août 1657
François Briconnet,
Mathias Poncet, 30 août 1658
Claude de Heere, 21 fev 1659
François Vedeau 22 aout 1659.

Third Enquetes

Achilles Baraton, 1 mars 1652
Armand de Saint Martin, 14 jan 1653
Daubray,
Michel Colbert,
Gillet
Jean de Brun, 28 aout 1654
Jeanle Nain, 2 juin 1655
Jean Rene de Longueil,
Antoine Portail, 30 avril 1657
François le Boulls, 26 mars 1658
Theodoric Sevin, 24 mai 1658
Louis-Henri Hubert, 4 juin 1658
Gontier,
Nicolas Malbranche, 23 aout 1659
Boucherat,

Fourth Enquetes:

de Vassan,
Antoine Barillon,
Denis de Salló, 1652
André Mascaranny, 5 sept. 1653
Claude le Pelletier,
Rene Catinat, 29 mai 1655
Thierry Bignon,
Pierre Ferraud, 12 dec. 1642

Benoise,
Antoine Tambonneau, 11 mai 1657
Gillier,
Jean le Comte,
André Baron, 28 juin 1658
Claude de la Barde,
Perrot,
Claude le Doux, 4 sept 1659

Fifth Enquetes:

Barbier du Metz
Le Feure de Laubrière,
Nicolas Damiau de St-Gilles,
Cyprien Perrot, 1653
François le Maitre, 11 juillet 1653
Jean Bochard, 3 aout 1653
Gabriel Bizet, 19 dec 1653

Julien Brodeau, 19 jan 1654
Banquemare,
Henri de Nesmond,
Denis Feydeau, 21 juillet 1654 rpl pere
Hébert,
Charles de la Grange, cc 8 aout 1659
Robert Loschassérie, 19 dec 1659
Charles d'Angre, 21 mai 1660.

First Requetes

Pierre le Clerc de Lesseville, 18 mai 1651
Claude d'Espinoy, 20 aout 1653
Antoine-Louis de Villevault,

Claude Foucault, 12 fev 1656
Jacques Olier, 4 aout 1656

Second Requêtes

le Rivière-League,
le Maitre,
Jean Quenton,
Anne de Fleubet, 1655
Grosseleau,
Jean de Longueil, 31 jan 1654
Achille de Harlay, 3 aout 1657

Chevalier,
Jean-Baptiste de Machault, 17 mai 1658
Antoine Turgot, 1660
Lambert,
Gallichon de Courson,
Laurent David,

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Presidents After 1650 & their Courts.

Présidents à mortier en 1660

Guillaume de Lamoignon, PP 2 oct. 1658 d. 10 déc. 1677
François-Theodore de Mesmond, PaM. 20 dec 1636
Jean de Longueil, PaM 7 fev 1646 rpl. his father
Nicolas Potier, PaM, 18 oct 1645 became PP 1678-1689
Jean-Antoine de Mesmes, PaM 1650
Jacques le Coigneux, PaM rpl. his father
Louis de Baillœul, PaM, 20 aout 1652 rpl his father.
Jean Mole, PaM, 1657

Présidents aux Enquetes:

René Potier, (1) PaE 16 fev. 1645
René de Maupeou, (1) PaE 3 nov 1657
Jerome le Feron, (2) PaE
Thomas de Bragelongne, (2) PaE,
Henri de Fourcy, (3) PaE 9 fev 166
de Pérelny. (3) PaE,
Pierre Viole, (4) PaE,
Jerome le Maitre, (4) PaE,
Pierre de Maupeou, (5) PaE,
Miron, (5) PaE,

Présidents aux Requetes:

Louis Charreton, (1) PaR
Claude Baillet, (1) PaR, 3 fev 1658
Nicolas de Bauquemare, (2) PaR, 20 mai 1654
Louis de la Grange. (2) PaR, dec 1651.

Paulette Richelieu, Testament politique. (1165)

B.N. 8°Lb^{36}.33366

Opinions on Venality & Hereditity

In his work on statecraft intended & addressed to the king, Richelieu supports the idea of retaining Venality & heredity in offices. Perhaps the most surprising feature of this whole thing is that Richelieu merely echoes the various arguments already expressed around the Estates General — a time in which Richelieu was a spokesman of the clergy & argued the other side of the issue. Apparantly, this testament was written in the 1630's after which time Richelieu had been experienced as the prime minister of France for some time. Richelieu had obviously come to argue from the opposite side now in favor of the Parlementaire classes.

p.169 Richelieu was painfully aware of the difficulties with the current state of justice. His opening remark was that it was infinitely easier to recognize the faults
170 of justice than to prescribe remedies. Richelieu immediately stresses moderation & limits his queries to the major problem besetting justice in France. He recognizes that few would oppose the suppression of venality & ending the Paulette.
171 However, the present state of affairs in France does not allow an opportunity to carry out such a far-reaching reform. Richelieu considers such a decision as dangerous & ill-advised. Not one the various alternatives that attractive. The reversion to the system of election could also lead to another form of abuse, that is, offices being given out as political favors among a powerful elite. Such a course of action would be very difficult to prevent. This was the same argument made by the supporters of venality & the paulette.

The suppression of ~~offices~~ venality & the paulette is in accordance with reason
172 & all constitutions of law, the practical aspects speak against change. There is mention again of the ugly situation of offices being distributed by Favor & Artifice by those nearest the king & interested in building up a faction of supporters at the court. If venality were ended, it would be unlikely that offices would be dispensed to people on grounds of merit. The lessons of history show a different story. The Duke de Guise became all-Powerful during the League & successfully thwarted the efforts of Henri IV because he had a corps of loyal men who filled such offices. Richelieu states that he learned from the Duke de Sully that this consideration was a
173 powerful motive in Henri IV establishing the Droit Annuel. According to Richelieu, the economic concerns were only secondary to the need of avoiding future cases were individuals with power can build & create strong factions. Although the measure brought in increased revenue for the king, the raison of state was

the more important issue. Thus, the raison for the creation of the Paulette, although not perfect & in accordance with most ways of thinking, it served an important purpose of curing another imperfection which not to the full advantage
174 of the monarchy. With venality, officers place their wealth & they perform quite creditably in office through fear of losing their position & the status attached with it.

Complaints made against venality are as old as monarchies themselves. Those who decry it are not able to tolerate any disorder in the state, but they fail to realize that an austere perfection cannot be attained. Venality existed under St. Louis & the great Francois I was responsible for making it
175. widespread. Yet, Francois cannot be faulted when his reasons for making the practice more widespread were taken into account. He was, in short, acting in the best interests of the state. Henri IV instituted the paulette by choice & not under great duress, he did it to strengthen his own position over the Great Princes.

177 By removing Venality & Hereditary, the door is open to abuses. Positions will be given to persons of low extraction who are charged with Latin but without birth. Without the commerce of offices, many capable people will abandon their posts because the splendor & dignity of the offices will have been tarnished. The experiences of the past make us fear for the future. Low birth rarely produces
178 men of the quality to be magistrates who retain the sought-after qualities of Virtue. These types tend to be difficult to lead or manage, austere, & narrow-minded to the point of prejudicial. Trees planted on good ground bear the best fruit & the same is true with the magistrates & people of low condition. Wealth is a great ornament of dignity which is an equal of merit. In a situation with two equal candidates, the rich one is preferable. He has a better
179 constitution or bearing, he is less subject to "concussions" than the other, & poverty prevents him from being experienced & adaptable in financial matters.

Some have said that the paulette had moved offices out of reach to many & the people of virtue were obviously excluded. Henri IV had foreseen this consequence & had taken precautions to prevent it. Thus, the PP, the procureur general, and the avocat general were all hand picked by the sovereign. All of the others could be disposed of by the ~~others~~ officers who had purchased their post at the market price. These precautions were prejudicial but necessary.

180 If the paulette remained in the purity of its state upon which it was founded, the rise in the price of offices would never have occurred. The change in the price has, admittedly, been prejudicial to some, so some changes or modifications in the system are necessary.

However, the revocation of the paulette would cause the old officers to retire, just when they are at the height of their maturity & judicial experience. It is best to have a mixture of the old & the young because both situations & ages have their advantages.

Paulette

B.N. 8° Lb^{36}. 3336 b

Richelieu, Testament politique

Opinions on Venality & Hereditary

p. 180 Richelieu states that his motives are the best interests of the state. Thus, he wants to weigh the good & the bad that would occur on the ending of the paulette & hereditary. The public interest, but more importantly, the interest of the
181 king is at stake. Richelieu states that he would be reluctant to end these two practices If these two policies open up the door to vice & negelence, as is commonly supposed, then offices should not be sold. But if this does happen it is the fault of the royal administrators, the procureur general, who informs the parlement on the vie, moeurs, customs, & vertu of the candidates. Those having some difficiencies should be weeded out & kept from their offices. Thus, the remedy
182 for ending corruption is not to end the paulette or end venality.

They say that if offices were no longer sold, then justice could be dispensed free without any epices. Richelieu knows that the price for the administration of justice is paid by the precation of liberty of those who have voluntarely submitted themselfes to the observation of the law. Those who plead the cases are given money for their efforts. Such fees, when paid to the judges, defore the cost of the administration of justice. Ending the paulette will not alter the fact that expenses for the running of the judicial system have to be paid by the users.

183 All of these reasons support the notion that although the paulette & the heredity of offices is not an ideal situation, it is workable & it does have its advantages. Three things can be be said of its use & application in Finance. (1) if venality were removed, it would cause great disorder in the realm. The most deadly affected would be those who had the freedom to buy & sell offices. (2) if heredity were dropped, it would produce a moderation in the
184 price levels but there would be an exodus of experienced & qualified people & the old & dangerous system of favoritism would replace the dispensing of offices. This would further cause greater injustice to the public interest. (3) Since it is difficult to find a large number of vertuous men, it might be better to leave venality & the droit annuel instead of going through the process of disrupting the state.

But, Richelieu adds, it is absolutely necessary to moderate the price of offices. This advice is based on the utility & the practicality of the
185 situation. If the price of offices were reduced, perhaps not exceeding half of their current level, it would quiet most of the major complaints & make it position to create new offices if it pleased H.M. Also, disagreeable officers could be ~~bro~~ bought out.

186 Steps making the judicial work must be undertaken. Bad judges should be removed, laws must be faithfully executed. Laws should not be altered in their intend for personal gain. Extreme care must be made in order to ensure
187 that royal decrees & ordonnances are carried out & executed to the letter of their original intent. Judges should be pushed in order extend their judicial studies so as to prevent the ignorant from coming into high positions of trust. Such training would demonstrate their weaknesses of mind.

188 Parents should take it upon themselves to educate their children from an early ages so that they will be destined to serve in high offices & have the training
189 to do so. Richelieu mentions his systems of commissions & intendants to oversee the proper operations of the judicial administration. He puts his seal of approval on the system.

The important thing to remember when viewing these thoughts is that they mark an important change in the ideas of Richelieu from the time of the Estates General of 1614 & that they are an echo of the claims and arguments that had been previous stated by the defenders of the paulette.